

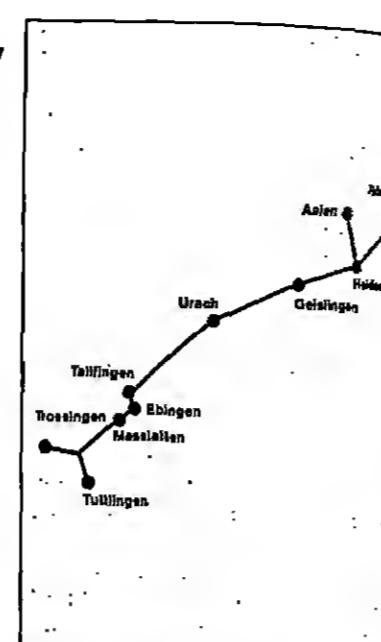
# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

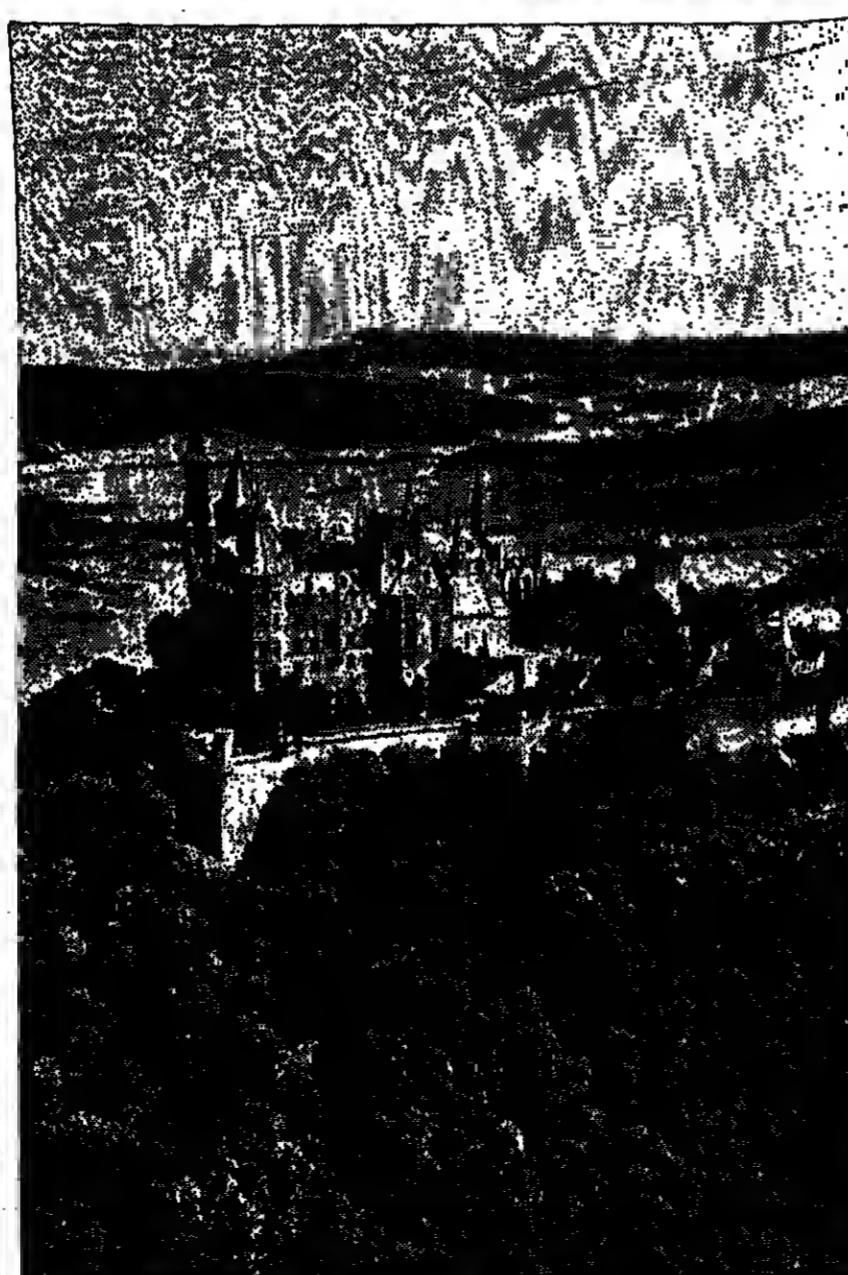
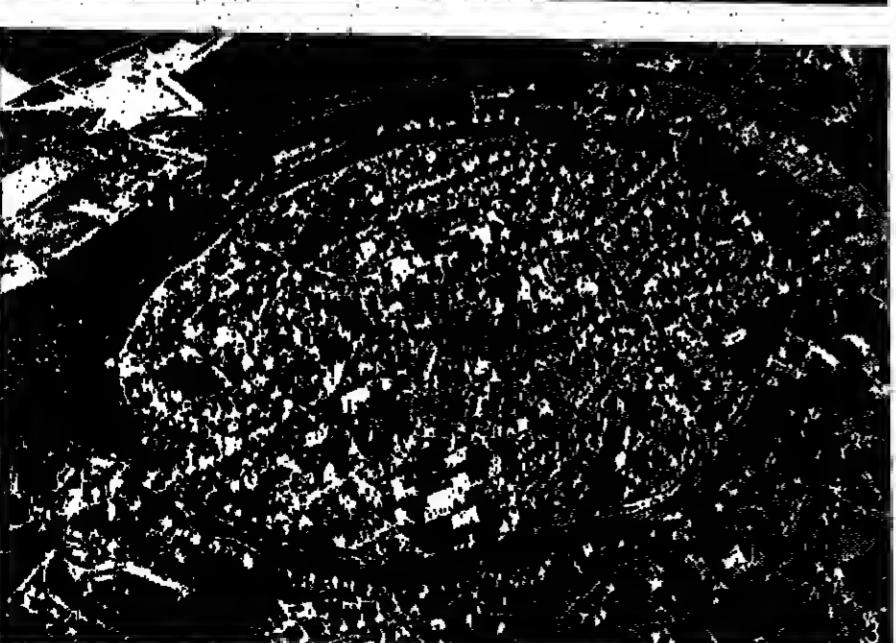
You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.



- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tübingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

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## Top Chinese official makes trail-blazing visit to Bonn

Frankfurter Allgemeine

**H**u Yao-bang is the first high-ranking Chinese politician and Communist Party leader to visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

Until a few years ago the Chinese were cagey about maintaining ties with countries considered suspect on account of their "capitalist conditions."

Hu has no such qualms. Like the grand old man of Chinese politics, Deng Hsiao-ping, he suffered at first hand the vicissitudes of social experiments dictatorially enforced by Mao Tse-tung.

Deng risked physically crossing ideological borderlines in 1979 when he toured the United States. Hu, who is general secretary of China's Communist Party, had also seen several capitalist countries, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

He has now visited the Federal Republic, Britain, France and Italy.

China is interested in a strong, united Western Europe that might one day emerge as an independent counter-weight to the superpowers.

It might then also become an interesting partner for Peking in world affairs.

Hu was invited by Chancellor Kohl and SPD leader Willy Brandt. His visit

Trade with Japan is constantly on the increase but close collaboration including technology transfer to China leaves much to be desired.

Many Chinese continue to see the United States as a land of unlimited opportunities but US ties with Taiwan are still a handicap to closer relations between Washington and Peking.

China is a poor country that would love to develop into an industrial country over the next 50 years, and this aim is paramount in trade ties with Europe.

The days of most narrow-mindedness over fear of dependence on others remain, fuelled by unhappy experience of the "whites," especially the Russians in the 1950s.

Trading partners must bear these fears in mind in assessing the outlook for doing business with China, which remains a country run by bureaucrats.

They are men who tend to think in terms of tradition and prefer to be guided by what they consider tried and trusted rather than by innovations from abroad.

Besides, they are bound to think in terms of holding on to their own power.

This insistence on no change hampers China's opening to foreign influence and ideas and the implementation of Peking's policy in factories, towns and villages.

But China is sticking to the policy of opening, of liberalising the market subject to state planning.

Men such as Deng, Hu and Li Peng, of the younger generation of leaders who accompanied Hu to Europe, know that any other approach would merely plunge China back into chaos.

Hu Yao-bang, who has held top jobs in various Chinese provinces, is well aware of his country's problems.

He also knows his fellow-countrymen have for millennia been excellent business people.

Continued on page 2

**T**he Bonn coalition has escaped trouble by the skin of its teeth. There really is no other word for it.

How did the Bonn coalition line-up just manage to pull it off? Chernobyl, atomic energy, dissatisfied farmers and doubts about the Chancellor's leadership could easily have been the CDU's undoing.

It took the Chancellor's decision to appoint Walter Wollmann as Environment Minister in Bonn to swing the pendulum back to where it stood on election day in Lower Saxony.

It was an escape but a narrow one, and it means that the Bonn coalition cannot afford to rest on its laurels in the general election campaign.

SPD opposition leader Gerhard Schröder gained votes but narrowly failed to oust Herr Albrecht.

The general election outcome for Shadow Chancellor Joachim Rau, SPD Premier of neighbouring North Rhine-Westphalia, is still anyone's guess.

The debate on whether or not to join forces with the Greens will continue, and there are sure to be Social Democrats who attribute the unexpectedly poor performance of the Greens to Herr Rau's reluctance to accept them as coalition partners.

The Bonn coalition has escaped a serious crisis of confidence by the skin



In by a whisker: Ernst Albrecht, Premier of Lower Saxony, gives a victory wave as the election result is declared. With him is his wife, Heidi-Adele. (Photo: JPN)

## CDU makes it in Lower Saxony — but must form coalition with FDP

The Christian Democrats have scraped back into power in Lower Saxony. In the State election, they lost their absolute majority and, together with the Free Democrats, will have to form a coalition which will have a majority of only one over the combined Opposition forces of Social Democrats and Greens. The CDU's share of the poll dropped from 50.7 per cent in 1982 to 44.5 per cent. The SPD share increased from 36.5 per cent to 42.1 and the Greens from 6.5 per cent to 7 per cent. The FDP remained at 5.9 per cent (these figures are not final and will be subject to slight change). The CDU now has 69 seats (87 in the old assembly); the SPD 66 (63); the Greens 11 (11); and the FDP 9 (10).

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Haldensleben's eternal romance: a local writer and wayfarer

will have no immediate and tangible results.

Ties between Bonn and Peking are good. There are no political controversies and economic issues can be discussed by experts entrusted with so delicate a task.

The Federal Republic of Germany is one of China's four main trading partners and the most important of the four in Europe.

Hu is keenly interested in intensifying scientific and economic exchange, but ties with socialist countries remain underdeveloped.

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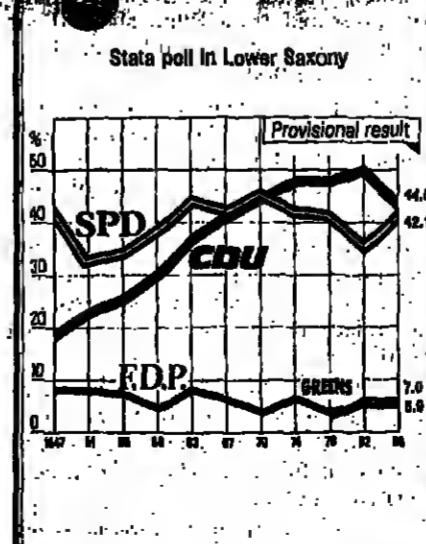
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The Bonn coalition has escaped a serious crisis of confidence by the skin

Stata poll in Lower Saxony



Heribert Krempp  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 16 June 1986)

## ■ INTERNATIONAL

**Waldheim win sets the ground shaking****STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG****Kurt Waldheim's resounding victory in the Austrian presidential election has triggered a political earthquake in Vienna.****His Socialist opponent for the Presidency, Kurt Steyrer, was not the real loser. The loser was Socialist Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who resigned as head of government.****It was the only option open to Bruno Kreisky's luckless heir and successor.****In resigning Herr Sinowatz sought to retain for the Socialist Party a last chance of reversing the trend.****After Dr Waldheim's victory there would otherwise seem to be no way of averting a transfer of power.****Kurt Waldheim is a conservative and the first non-Socialist Austrian head of state. His campaign was based on the need for change.****He won convincingly, and not just by virtue of the populist line he took in defending himself against attacks on his controversial role during the Third Reich.****He owed his victory in part to the dissatisfaction felt by Austrian voters with the blunders of their Socialist government.****The Socialist eclipse was clearly in the offing from the moment Dr Kreisky, who reigned supreme as "Kaiser Bruno" in the 1970s, failed to maintain his party's absolute majority.****Kreisky was in ill-health and made way for Fred Sinowatz, who headed a coalition government.****He had trouble both with his own party and with his coalition partners, the conservative Freedom Party, and was soon forced on to the defensive.****He lacked both leadership and good luck, both contributed toward his decline. In bailing over to Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky he has accepted responsibility for Dr Steyrer's defeat in the Presidential poll.****Vranitzky has little time in which to settle in as Chancellor. A general election is due next spring, and Dr Waldheim has already said he will be making full use of his Presidential powers.****After three years in office former Foreign Office state secretary Berndt von Staden is retiring as coordinator of German-American cooperation.****He said in his 1985 report that there were still irritations between the Federal Republic and the United States. There had been disagreements as long as the two had been allies.****The number of disputes was increasing, with Libya and Suez 2, for instance. The trend was getting stronger as the older generation handed over to the younger.****He said that was nothing unusual among friends and allies. But greater efforts must be made to promote understanding.****For Washington, Europe remained important, but America today was more keenly aware of its international political obligations and financial burdens.****Herr von Staden, a former German****SA the head of state could come more to the fore than his predecessors, keeping the trend toward conservatism more in the limelight.****His influence on day-to-day politics may be slight, but his effect as a symbolic figure ought not to be underestimated.****True, Socialists and Greens who sided with him in a no-holds-barred Presidential election campaign may switch allegiance again.****Many will have felt the debate on Dr Waldheim's past to have been malevolent intervention by foreign interests in Austrian affairs and have voted for him in protest.****A backs-to-the-wall mentality and maybe even latent anti-Semitism may also have played a part, having been triggered by the campaign hue and cry. But they are likely to subside as soon as day-to-day politics comes back into its own.****It will be for President Waldheim to encourage a return to normal. As a democrat he can hardly relish some of the sentiments the campaign brought to light.****This is what he means when he says his task will be one of reconciliation. After such a convincing victory he is more likely to succeed at home than abroad.****If his victory had been narrower the embittered debate might well have continued in Austria, but the electoral mandate must now be accepted. Otherwise the institution of the Presidency can only suffer.****This is a point Dr Waldheim will be able to make when he takes over as head of state. But he will not have as easy a time of making people outside Austria forget the campaign clashes.****He has forfeited credit both in Austria and in countries where people are particularly sensitive about any suspicion of candidates for public office having a Nazi past.****Israel's reaction has been drastic, whereas other countries have shown greater restraint. But their reserve conceals deep unease about the new Austrian head of state.****A country that seemed so successfully to have severed links with its Third Reich past has been most awkwardly reminded of it by the Waldheim debate.****International opinion will continue to hold against Dr Waldheim his reluctance to own up to the truth and seeming determination to remember as little of his past as possible.****This failure will probably be held against him throughout his Presidency. It is a poor state for the head of state, a man who represents his country.****Joachim Worthmann  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 10 June 1986)****Outgoing official warns about links with US****ambassador in the United States and visiting professor at Georgetown University, Washington, said German policy must be to aim at what he called a critical proximity in relations between the two countries.****He welcomed the DM100m increase in the funds of the German Marshall Fund, to be paid out over the next 10 years.****In Washington, German-American cooperation was supervised by a steering committee. A decision has yet to be reached in Bonn on who is to succeed Herr von Staden.****The parliamentary youth exchange sponsorship programme agreed by the****Bundestag and Congress four years ago has been further developed.****In 1985/86 the number of students or young workers from the other country sponsored by a Bundestag MP or member of Congress increased from 581 to over 1,000.****Each spends a year in the other country, staying with a host family. Other private and public-sector exchange programmes had been substantially expanded too, Herr von Staden said.****He felt after three years in office that the appointment of a Foreign Office coordinator to look after German-American relations in Bonn had been well worthwhile.****In Washington, German-American cooperation was supervised by a steering committee. A decision has yet to be reached in Bonn on who is to succeed Herr von Staden.****(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 June 1986)****Contras release Germans: lesson for any future volunteers****Eight young Germans abducted by the Contra forces in Nicaragua have been released unharmed after strenuous efforts on their behalf.****Many people and organisations helped:****The crisis staff at the Foreign Office in Bonn who worked round the clock from 17 May.****Social Democrat Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, who held negotiations in Nicaragua on behalf of the hostages' parents and the Bonn government.****The US government, whose influence on the "Contras" must not be underestimated.****The Sandinist government of Nicaragua, which agreed to an armistice.****The German special envoy, ambassador Janßen.****The Catholic suffragan bishop of Quito, Emil Siehle.****What lessons must be learnt from this episode?****The first is surely that going as a "reconstruction volunteer" to a country in the throes of civil war involves running a serious risk.****They are certain to be caught between the fronts and become combatants whether they want to or not.****Those who, like the Social Democrats and Greens, approve of sending out volunteers or even raise them ought at least to make this point clear to young people.****There is far less dangerous terrain where young people who feel they ought to help the Third World can work.****Eight young Germans discovered at first hand what it means to be in the firing line of conflicting political objectives.****The "Contras" wanted to use them to gain international legal status as combatants; the Sandinists refused for this very reason to allow the International Red Cross to mediate.****The United States acted after being pressed by Bonn to do so. The "Contras" are likely to have been persuaded to oblige by a Congressional debate on \$100m in aid from the Reagan administration.****Like many other Chinese intellectuals, Fel, 76, had trouble with the authorities some time after the People's Republic was founded, especially during the so-called cultural revolution.****Since Mao's death he has been acknowledged as an outstanding authority in his field again. His membership of the Chinese delegation must be seen as a symbol of the importance he attached to his tour.****Communist China is seen as a tangible progress in the world, regardless of ideological differences.****Reinhard Wagnleitner  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 June 1986)****In Bonn there can be no doubt who side the eight youngsters were on.****They are alleged to have been wearing Sandinist uniforms and to have carried arms. But that is neither here nor there.****The Federal government must intervene on behalf of every German in trouble, regardless of his political persuasions.****Working diplomatic ties with Nicaragua and the United States, at a political level, with the "Contras" can still be clinched matters and cured the hostages' release.****It has been a victory for political moderation over a onesided, parochial approach.****(Algemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 12 June 1986)****Continued from page 1****nessmen who will work hard to ensure their families' well-being when they allowed to do so.****Overseas Chinese all over the world fully testify to that, as do a number of successful businessmen in mainland China, even though they may still be exception, not the rule.****He is a spirited public speaker, not a man to mince his words, which makes him a man in Deng's mould.****He was bound to raise with people in Germany difficulties that here and there beset the development of joint undertakings.****He was also bound to give a ready hearing to any mention of requests on behalf of German students and academics.****But his visit had another, special significance. He would like to make it clear both in the West and to his own people that collaboration with the industrialised world, dismissed as decadent a decade ago, is of mutual benefit.****He included in his delegation Fan Hsiao-tung, a sociologist of international repute who studied and taught in London and at Harvard and elsewhere before the war.****Like many other Chinese intellectuals, Fel, 76, had trouble with the authorities some time after the People's Republic was founded, especially during the so-called cultural revolution.****Since Mao's death he has been acknowledged as an outstanding authority in his field again. His membership of the Chinese delegation must be seen as a symbol of the importance he attached to his tour.****Communist China is seen as a tangible progress in the world, regardless of ideological differences.****Reinhard Wagnleitner  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 June 1986)**

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

**Imbalances in the balance sheet: 40 years of Cold War and detente****The Cold War began 40 years ago. Twenty years ago it was modified by detente, but the clash between democracy and dictatorship remains, and with it the need to bridge the gap.****Over and above cold war and detente, what factors must be said in strike the balance of Euro-Atlantic security today?****The first balance was struck by the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty. Politics was globalised, Europe divided, and the waging of war was ruled out by the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.****The hot line between Washington and Moscow and the atmospheric test ban treaty marked the transition to detente, a new mode of conflict, from 1963.****The final fillip to Nato's opening detente balance sheet was given by General de Gaulle, who decided in 1966 that France was to play a special role, relying mainly on its nuclear force de frappe.****The rise of detente was soon followed by its gradual eclipse. Keynotes of its rise were the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the SALT 1 arms limitation treaty and the superpowers' failure to agree on anti-ballistic missiles, rationalised in the ABM treaty.****Conflict management in Central Europe was reflected in the 1971 Four-Power Berlin Agreement and the 1972 Basic Treaty between the two German states.****But America was beset by Vietnam and Watergate while Russia played the****same role that condemned the West to moderation and allowed the East to satisfy a healthy appetite.****The Soviet naval build-up was followed by wide-ranging Soviet commitments in Africa, while since 1976 Soviet SS-20 missiles have been aimed at targets in the West with a view to making Bonn waver.****Could detente survive the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the suppression of Solidarity in Poland? Views differed.****At the same time the Helsinki process, which was to have been the mainframe for German Ostpolitik, gradually crumbled.****It took Nato missile deployment and the SDI research programme to regain the initiative for the West,****But does the West have a coordinated strategy? Has it struck a balance of its interests or of the psychological and social factors on which, in the final analysis, security policy depends?****We are still housed in post-war structures and they are showing signs of age, as are the psychological and political circumstances in which they took shape.****Detente too, with its unclear rules, is past history. So it is high time to strike a balance in view of new threats and changes in the balance of power, as in 1949 and 1967.****Factors to be taken into account include macabre advances in arms technology, imbalances in the social contract in Western welfare states, the burden imposed on world trade by the oil shock, the profound changes in general.****Operations and values in the West and the slow changes in the East.****Containment of Soviet expansionist strivings remains the touchstone of security. It was 40 years ago as seen by George F. Kennan.****There is no choice between the Atlantic alliance and the "Europeanisation of Europe" of which some people in the Federal Republic dream.****Extended deterrence will long be needed from the other side of the Atlantic, including the sheet anchor of US servicemen and their families stationed in Europe.****Western strategy is, however, in need of reappraisal. It must become operational again. Only then will the balance of power be stable.****Above all, the Europeans will need to abandon fond illusions. Europe needs a viable geometry if it is to be a partner rather than a client of the United States in world affairs.****That entails responsible management of power rather than the arrogance of impotence and the rationalisation of weakness.****European high tech, the free market and a common currency are ways in which this change can be ensured. An effective European Parliament is another.****The balance sheet will have to include international imbalances over and above the East-West conflict.****Low-intensity war on industrial democracies in the form of terrorism calls for a cold-blooded response.****Interests and dangers extend beyond what was once laid down as Nato territory.****A European Ostpolitik that takes into account responsibility for people in the eastern Mediterranean must also be included. So must hard-nosed arms control.****Michael Stürmer  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1986)****Politics at first hand****Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint.****Aussenpolitik, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p.****INTERPRESS GmbH,  
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## ■ THE PARTIES

## Youth wings have trouble getting heard: Press doesn't hear, elders don't listen

None of the youth organisations of the three leading political parties, the Christian, Social and Free Democrats, get much Press coverage.

Even the national conferences of the *Junge Union*, the Young Socialists and the Young Liberals get little mention.

They also have trouble getting their parent parties to notice them.

On the other hand, the Greens are so young that they don't need a youth wing.

Only three non-Green members of the Bonn Bundestag are under 35, the uniform upper age limit for the major parties' youth organisations. All three are, as it happens, Christian Democrats.

This is unlikely to change much after next January's general election. Not one Young Socialist or Young Liberal has been nominated for a safe parliamentary seat.

For the CDU/CSU the only under-35s who are likely to be elected are sitting members.

Since the late 1970s leadership of a party-political youth organisation has no longer been a safe bet for embarking on a political career in Bonn.

Until then it was a matter of course that Matthias Wissmann of the *Junge Union* and Gerhard Schröder of the Young Socialists could be sure of election to the Bundestag.

None of their successors have succeeded in following in their footsteps. Some, of course, didn't want to; they wanted to exert political influence but did not convey the impression of wanting to gain personal power.

The present youth leaders, Christoph Böhr of the *Junge Union* and Ulf Skirke of the Young Socialists (who recently stepped down on age grounds and was succeeded by Michael Guggemos), were not pressed to stand.

Böhr and Skirke say they feel youth and party work is more important than angling for parliamentary selection.

Guido Westerwelle of the Young Liberals sought nomination to North Rhine-Westphalia but wasn't selected.

Membership is marking time, if not declining, characteristically. Only the Young Liberals claim their membership has increased.

But in absolute terms the increase is so marginal (to about 4,500) that the Free Democrats, the parent party, are not particularly impressed.

The increase is partly due to the Young Liberals only having been the FDP's youth wing since 1983.

*Junge Union* membership has marked time at about 250,000 for four years or so. About 200,000 Social Democrats are under 35 and qualify as Young Socialists.

In the early 1970s they were joined by between 40,000 and 100,000 newcomers a year (100,000, the record, was in 1972).

In 1981 new members totalled 11,600, in 1983 22,200 and about 25,000 last year.

Everyone has explanations at the ready. Young people today are said to be reluctant to join on established party machine.

They may be prepared to campaign for the Third World or for Nicaragua but they see no point in embarking on the long march through the ranks of a political party.

Young people are said to be tired of politics, partly because of allegations of tax evasion in connection with party fund-raising.



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## ■ FINANCE

## Beneath the rhetoric, lessons to be learnt from US appeals over the economy

Hardly a ministerial meeting or round of negotiations between central banks goes by without the Americans urging the Europeans and the Japanese in ultimatum style to do more to stimulate their economies.

Obviously, not everything US treasury secretary, James Baker, or head of the central bank, Paul Volcker, says need be taken at face value.

Domestic policy factors often lie behind the harshest-sounding exhortations.

American politicians would appear to have plenty of work on their hands stemming the tide of protectionist trade drafts.

Many seem bent on showing US furnaces, car manufacturers and mechanical engineering companies just how vigorously they are fighting to establish better export markets and to ensure a dollar exchange rate which affords American companies at least some kind of protection from overseas competition.

Nevertheless, the Japanese and the Europeans — above all, the Germans — should face up to American demand for a more expansionary economic policy.

This is not just a political task.

It is not easy to discover exactly what it is the Americans want when sifting through the pile of daily declarations.

Sometimes they urge their trading partners to practice more self-restraint; sometimes they call for a clear policy of interest rate reduction.

On other occasions they recommend a courageous "course of domestic expansion".

As if to emphasise how seriously these intentions are: there has also been the threat of artificially keeping down the dollar exchange rate for the benefit of American industry and farmers.

A plausible economic policy concept, however, does not result from the sum total of such admonitions and reprimands.

Professor Wolfgang Karre, addressing the fourth international Young Science and Industry conference organised in Innsbruck by the Hans Martin Schleyer Foundation.

The foundation was set up in 1977 in memory of Herr Schleyer, then head of both the German employers' organisation and BDI, the Federation of German Industry, who was killed by terrorists.

This might offend the policymakers in the countries for which the "recommendations" are intended.

However, there is no point in confusing the countries in question by forwarding a whole host of proposals on how to boost the economy and reduce external economic surpluses vis-à-vis the USA.

The suggestions made by American politicians should have some discernible meaning.

This, however, is their weak point.

Many of the demands made and formulated are in fact self-contradictory.

The Americans, for example, would like to see a revaluation of the mark.

At the same time, however, German monetary and fiscal policymakers are urged to start boosting the economy.

It is extremely difficult to do both simultaneously.

An expansionary programme could be effected via monetary and budget policies.

However, this would certainly not result in an upvaluation of the mark.

The inflationary risks of a pump priming policy would immediately be recognised by capital and foreign exchange markets.

### Frankfurter Allgemeine

Although such a policy would stimulate demand in the short run it would not be able to remove the bottlenecks in the economy's production potential, i.e. the real reasons for unemployment and flat economic growth.

Even assuming the Bundesbank were able to reduce interest rates vis-à-vis some surprising monetary policy manoeuvre, this would tend to lead to a devaluation of the mark, thus having the opposite effect to that called for by the Americans.

During the first stage of adjustment by the markets to such a policy of reducing interest rates there would probably be a capital drain, for example, towards countries such as America with high interest rates.

This would put pressure on the mark's exchange rate.

In a second stage of adjustment the expansionary monetary policy would then trigger inflationary expectations.

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which would both increase the devaluation pressure on the D-mark as well as lead to an increase in the nominal interest rate level due to efforts by creditors to anticipate a devaluation of their outstanding debts by demanding higher interest rates.

The final result of this policy course, therefore, would be a renewed increase in the rate of inflation, higher nominal interest rates and an unchanged exchange rate structure in real terms.

This would not benefit American suppliers.

Attempts to stimulate the economy via a credit-financed spending programme would lead to the same result.

In this case too a brief adjustment period would be followed by higher nominal interest rates, rising prices and an exchange rate which apparently puts the United States at a "disadvantage" as long as it siphons off capital from other countries.

A policy which leads to higher nominal interest rates and rising prices would be detrimental to all parties.

All parties only stand to gain from a policy which results in a long-term expansion of the scope for growth via a greater supply of real (monetary)

capital and a greater business investment activity.

What is certainly not needed is a policy which is aimed at the short-term reduction of interest rates.

A policy is required which leads to a lasting improvement in the rate of return on real capital and to a growth rate. The best approach is a courageous tax policy.

This is what the Americans should be calling upon the Germans to do.

Were the government to decide to reduce the tax burden on incomes and profits and cut back public spending, there would be more scope for the private and productive part of economic activity.

Supply conditions and employment opportunities could be improved via investments at a high technological level.

This is the decisive difference to policy which simply concentrates on the demand side.

Such an expansion, which would lead to higher growth rates in real terms for both supply and demand, would also benefit American suppliers on German markets.

A policy of "easy spending" would prevent effective tax reforms.

A fiscal policy which is unable to translate the leeway it has even in the case of modest GNP growth rates and tax reduction would become a serious area in the field of foreign trade policy.

This is the "real lesson" to be learnt from American exhortations.

Hans D. Barlier  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 10 June 1986)

## Forget all about Confucius, just get out and sell

on the other side of the Pacific only began to be really colonised after this period.

In 1984 trans-Pacific trade exceeded trans-Atlantic trade for the first time ever.

In 1960 the Asian-Pacific countries only had an 11 per cent share of aggregate world GNP; by 1980 the corresponding figure had increased to 19.5 per cent; and the share is rising.

Even during the difficult 1980-1984 period this area expanded with growth rates averaging 5 per cent compared to only 1 per cent in the countries of the European Community.

The role of government activities is overestimated.

The tradition emphasises the virtues of devotion to family, obedience, thrift, diligence and education.

The total volume of these dealings, i.e. including the deposits and loans of international banks and interbank loans, amounts to about 2,500 billion dollars.

The funds for buying bonds come from the short-term money market.

In the meantime the figure has probably exceeded 500 billion dollars.

This means that about one fifth of Euromarket dealings is in bond form.

The total volume of these dealings, i.e. including the deposits and loans of international banks and interbank loans, amounts to about 2,500 billion dollars.

This extensive shift to bonds has only been possible because of the generous monetary policy pursued by the central bank.

At the beginning of the 1980s the amount was only a tenth of this figure.

According to estimates every second dollar or other currency equivalent lent on the European money market (and thus tradable) by 1988.

The significance of Eurocredits, which currently weigh heavily on the balance sheets of the banks, would continue to decline.

It is worth taking a closer look at this structural shift.

Where does the money for the growing number of loans come from?

In the main the Eurobanks themselves or their affiliated trusts and finance companies have "moved in" to the long-term credit-lending business in big way.

The changes on the market are a response to the difficulties experienced with regard to bank loans, of which today a great deal are "frozen".

Bonds, it is claimed, are more flexible and liquid.

Philippines are the new challengers in the group of countries from this area.

Together with factors which are frequently cited when seeking an explanation to the success of these countries — respect for entrepreneurial activities, discipline at work, a sense of loyalty, and the orientation of economic policies towards competition — the Confucian tradition in many of these countries must be regarded as a root of their success.

This tradition emphasises the virtues of devotion to family, obedience, thrift, diligence and education.

The role of government activities is overestimated.

The share of public funds in research and development spending in Japan, for example, is only 24 per cent, much lower than in the Federal Republic of Germany (41 per cent) or in the USA (50 per cent).

The Confucian ideas of harmony reflected in the principle of consensus run through the majority of business schools.

Asked about "bottom-up worker participation", 20 per cent of West German workers surveyed said 32 per cent of workers claimed that Japanese workers claimed that they could exert a personal influence on the business decisions which affect their work.

It is the question whether the workers would "always do their best to the best of their ability regardless of how much they earn" only 6 per cent answered in the affirmative in the Federal Republic as opposed to 50 per cent in Japan.

The term Pacific challenge cannot just be related to Japan.

The newly industrialising countries South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore will soon be moving into markets with a similar thrust to Japan's.

So far these "four tigers" have concentrated in the USA, which accounts for up to 50 per cent (Taiwan) of their exports.

Even Japan is beginning to feel the tough competition of these four countries on major markets (steel, ships, aircraft, etc.).

In the main the Eurobanks themselves or their affiliated trusts and finance companies have "moved in" to the long-term credit-lending business in big way.

This, said Alfred Herrhausen, has by and large reduced the labour costs and advantages of the newly industrialising and developing countries.

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### ■ MONEY

## Euromarket flurry will mean better loan terms, not economic invigoration

The stipulation by national bank supervision authorities that banks should have a higher equity share for their credit transactions also explains the move away from credits.

Equity capital is expensive, whereas bonded issues do not encumber balance sheets in the same way.

The rate of Euromarket lendings and borrowings is expanding rapidly. But this is unlikely to invigorate the world economy.

Most of the credit billions will be used to offset government deficits and to finance the debt rescheduling operations of big international firms rather than stimulate the economy.

The main aim of the latest spate of activity on the Euromarket is to replace the credits borrowed at unfavourable terms during the high-interest rate period by long-term loans with better interest rates.

Issuers are highly imaginative when it comes to obtaining new funds. For this reason the Chinese are already conducting negotiations on the old bonds of former Chinese governments, which have been declared valueless by the People's Republic of China.

There are also speculations about an agreement with Britain on the Sterling China pre-war bonds.

Some debtors know how to borrow capital for a ten-year period at an interest rate of only one per cent by promising to turn their bonds into shares on more favourable terms at a later date.

This means that billions of marks are currently being offered via optional bonds which represent no more than a "blank sheet for the future".

Via the two clearing systems for Eurobonds between 70 and 75 billion dollars worth of Eurobonds are currently being traded on the secondary market every week.

This overshadows by far the dealings of national bond markets.

During a recent meeting of the world's bond dealers in Singapore the total volume of the various types of Eurobonds at the end of 1985 was estimated at 430 billion dollars.

In the meantime the figure has probably exceeded 500 billion dollars.

This means that about one fifth of Euromarket dealings is in bond form.

The total volume of these dealings, i.e. including the deposits and loans of international banks and interbank loans, amounts to about 2,500 billion dollars.

This extensive shift to bonds has only been possible because of the generous monetary policy pursued by the central bank.

The correct response to Far Eastern competitors is to take up the challenge.

Developments in the textile industry show that this is possible.

It is worth taking a closer look at this structural shift.

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The changes on the market are a response to the difficulties experienced with regard to bank loans, of which today a great deal are "frozen".

Bonds, it is claimed, are more flexible and liquid.

He referred inter alia to the situation

result of a stronger dollar: During the second half of May, for example, big bundles of Eurodollar bonds could hardly be sold at the main transaction centre London.

In some cases, well-known financial houses did not issue buying and selling prices.

## ■ BUSINESS

## Government sells off part-shareholding in energy-to-chemicals conglomerate

Forty per cent of the shares of Viag, a partly government-owned conglomerate, have been heavily oversubscribed on the stock exchange.

Each 50-mark share was sold for 165 marks, bringing in more than 700 million marks for the government.

Viag, which comprises more than 100 companies involved in energy, aluminium and chemicals, was 87 per cent government owned. The 40 per cent sale was part of Bonn's privatisation policy.

At one stage, it seemed as if the price would exceed 165 marks. But the price at which it is traded on the market will be the proof of the pudding.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg sees the Viag capitalisation as the most significant privatisation move this year.

It may well be the only one, although Herr Stoltenberg recalled privatisation moves by earlier Federal governments, such as the sale of Preussag shares in 1959, of Volkswagen shares in 1961 and of Veba shares in 1965 and 1984.

He conveys the impression that the Federal government plans to follow up the *Volksaktion* euphoria of bygone decades when privatisation was hailed as the advent of stock market shares for the common man.

In reality there are delays on the supply side — through no lack of good intentions on Bonn's part.

The Federal government has nailed its colours to the mast after privatisation had been a non-issue for years, presenting a programme of giving off state-owned industrial interests that deserves to be implemented swiftly and steadily.

But initial momentum has been perceptibly lost. Resistance by firms earmarked for privatisation was stronger than expected. So were economic and fiscal difficulties and political reservations.

Partial flotation of Lufthansa was, for instance, to have been the flagship of privatisation.

The national airline as a strong, well-

### Robert Glaub Anzeiger

known and attractive company for the common man to buy shares in would have given the privatisation campaign the glamour Volkswagen shares lent past moves of this kind.

The interim report by the Federal government notes only that talks continue, mainly meaning talks between Finance Minister Stoltenberg and Economic Affairs Minister Bangemann and Bavarian Premier Strauss.

Herr Strauss takes a dim view of any substantial sale of the 75 per cent of Lufthansa shares held by the Federal government.

He clearly still has the misgivings he expressed last August in a letter to Chancellor Kohl and remains opposed to an interim arrangement.

Even assuming his misgivings were dispelled there would still no longer be any chance of Lufthansa privatisation moves going ahead this year, especially with a general election due next January.

That makes the partial privatisation of Viag all the more important. Viag has a payroll of roughly 21,000, turnover of

DM7bn-plus and is a major company active in energy, aluminium and chemicals.

A Deutsche Bank-led consortium sold the shares, much to the chagrin of state-owned and savings banks, which would have loved to play a more prominent role.

Little more can be expected this year other than partial privatisation of IVG, a Bonn-based industrial holding company wholly owned by the Federal government.

IVG buys and manages property and industrial holdings, runs Nato oil pipelines in the Federal Republic, is in charge of the country's statutory crude oil reserves and has a number of ordinances.

IVG is to be converted into an *Aktiengesellschaft*, or public limited company. Its capital is to be increased from DM54m to DM110m, of which 45 per cent will be offered for sale.

Shares are to be sold in September, always assuming agreement is reached with Bavaria on a Munich subsidiary in which Herr Strauss's *Land* holds a stake.

Tiresome and to some extent exaggerated details such as these are what brings the privatisation campaign to a standstill, although current economic trends are to blame in at least one case.

Heinz Murrmann  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 7 June 1986)

### Sports equipment maker Puma is to go public

Puma's turnover is DM2bn and increasing fast. The company has a payroll of 15,000 and customers in roughly 100 countries. There is something to be said for its owner's line of argument.

Deutsche Bank's stock market specialists, always on the lookout for likely candidates for flotation, have been urging Adidas and Puma to go public for some time.

Adidas' Horst Dassler is clearly not interested. Puma's Armin Dassler showed more interest.

He and his brother Gerd decided to go ahead and float the company, partly for health reasons. After a heart attack Armin felt he ought to think in terms of retiring.

Besides, sharing responsibility more widely makes sense in a firm of Puma's size, it is argued.

Armin Dassler set up a six-man board nearly two years ago but the official move seems to have been necessary to pave the way for succession.

Sales director Günter Briejdle is rumoured to be the man most likely to succeed. He already briefs Armin Dassler when the boss has to miss weekly board meetings, which seems to have happened more often of late.

If Horst Dassler of Adidas is right, then No. 2 Armin Dassler of Puma either needs cash or plans to cash in on his company's assets and standing.

Armin Dassler, 56, says it is a virtual anachronism for a firm of Puma's size to be owned by an individual, himself, as solo owner with full liability.

For years Puma avoided company

It is Prakla-Seismos, a prospecting company with a basic capital of DM60m. Forty-seven per cent was due to be sold to private shareholders this year but privatisation has been shelved indefinitely.

In its case the operation was mothballed because the low oil price has nipped oil companies' activities in the bud and dealt a blow to Prakla-Seismos profits.

Blue chips in the government's privatisation package are unquestionably the state-owned banks, the Deutsche Pfandbriefanstalt (Depfa) and the Deutsche Städte- und Landesbank (DSL-Bank).

But in both cases there are serious legal and fiscal problems to be solved before shares can be sold to the general public.

Depfa is a mortgage bank and can only be privatised after appropriate legislation. The DSL-Bank is to retain its public sector status but private shareholders are to be sold part of the government's stake.

Company lawyers are wondering how best to solve the legal conundrums these operations will entail.

The Federal government is baulking on further progress after the general election, but privatisation will not be really attractive for the private investor until Lufthansa shares come on to the market.

Its attraction will be further enhanced when Lufthansa shares are joined by those of the two state-owned banks, several Bundesbank subsidiaries and another tranche of Volkswagen shares.

Heinz Murrmann  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 7 June 1986)

publicity requirements. Dassler much preferred to tell everyone who sported Puma's single stripe emblem.

Since Boris Becker has been under contract everyone who has watched tennis on TV can be assumed to be conversant with the Puma logo.

Armin Dassler and his staff would sooner see Boris sport Puma sportswear as well as single-stripe shoes and a racket with the puma emblem.

Textiles make up roughly 30 per cent of Puma's turnover, but Boris's body is under contract to Ellesse of Italy until the end of the year.

When the clothing contract expires Becker's manager, Ion Tiriac, will be negotiating with other firms, some with more money than Puma.

Horst Dassler of Adidas will certainly be in the running. He and Armin have been on bad terms for years and although the contract is likely to cost a seven-figure sum, Adidas can afford it.

It would be wrong to imagine that Puma are going to raise cash to be sure they can retain the services of Boris Becker, although the tennis star has means of his own.

Over the last 25 years more tennis shoes were sold. This year about half a million Boris Becker Wimbledon tennis shoes are expected to be sold.

Puma would doubtless relish the prospect of similar growth rates in sales of Boris Becker shirts or shorts.

But Armin Dassler is not determined to retain Boris's services at any cost, at least not officially.

Sales director Brendle outlines the advantages of going public in terms stock market people themselves would choose.

"It raises ready cash that costs nothing other than dividends and it makes the firm's name better-known," he says.

Klaus-Dieter Oehlert  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 June 1986)

## ■ SPACE

## Launching deadlines cancelled as probe looks into aborted Ariane mission

Four minutes and thirty-six seconds after take-off the two technicians at the control panel in Kourou, French Guiana, pushed the self-destruct button and aborted the Ariane V 18 mission.

The European launcher rocket was detonated by remote control after the failure of the third stage to rule out any risk of the debris landing on inhabited territory.

This year alone the European consortium's turnover was due to double to over DM900m.

There were to be seven take-offs in 1986 of which the one aborted early this month was the third.

On 12 August Australia's Aussat and the European telecom satellite ECS-4 were to be launched, the European satellite being a replacement for one destroyed when a previous Ariane launching failed.

In October TV Sat, the first directly transmitting German television satellite, was due to be put into orbit.

Two Japanese telecom corporations booked their first payloads on board Ariane. The British Defence Ministry transferred its Skynet launching from the US space shuttle to Ariane too.

After the Challenger catastrophe Ariane space laid on eight extra launches between now and the year after next. All are fully booked.

Some are even double-booked, so if one payload is cancelled its place can immediately be taken by another.

These deadlines have now been cancelled. Ariane space chief executive Frédéric d'Allest immediately cancelled all further launches until the cause of the latest failure was identified.

This time there was a four-month delay.

A commission of enquiry is due to submit its findings by the end of June, always assuming there are no further hitches.

If the next mission were to go ahead on 12 August as planned, preparations would have to be getting under way by the end of the month, but that is out of the question.

Defective components are likely to be replaced or may even have to be redesigned, which could take weeks or even months.

The latest failure is Ariane's fourth. The first was the second test flight in May 1980.

A first-stage propulsion unit failed and the first-stage combustion chamber had to be redesigned, delaying further progress by six months.

A turbo pump in the third stage caused the second failure in September 1982. The turbine blades were not up to the strain to which they were subjected.

The third failure happened in September 1985 after three years in which nine launches had gone ahead almost without a hitch.

Production of Ariane is in contrast going ahead flat out. In addition to existing versions the more powerful Ariane 4 is scheduled to be available before long.

It turned out that this failure had not occurred without forewarning; it had seemed a distinct possibility in earlier launches.

But readings had not been analysed systematically enough, so flight engineers had failed to take the hint, as it were.

The latest failure was also due to a defect in the third stage, which technologically is the most valuable and advanced part of the entire projectile.

The fuels, liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, are fired automatically in the combustion chamber the moment they come into contact.

Propulsion units of this kind have been used in the United States for 20 years, in the space shuttle for instance. In Europe Ariane is the first launcher rocket to use cryogenic propulsion.

The latest failure is undeniably a setback for Ariane space but the European consortium is still a world leader, with the US space shuttle grounded for at least a year.

As only three space shuttles still exist, NASA is unlikely to be able to launch all payloads booked and planned.

There are even plans to shelf all commercial space shuttle missions for an interim period and use the launcher for military missions only.

Commercial telecom satellites would then have to be launched by conventional rockets, but the United States has none available at present.

Production of Ariane is in contrast going ahead flat out. In addition to existing versions the more powerful Ariane 4 is scheduled to be available before long.

Wolfgang Brauer  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 June 1986)

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Klaus-Dieter Oehlert  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 June 1986)

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## ■ THE THEATRE

## 76 plays bring touch of international sophistication to children's festival

A theatre festival for the young held by Munich's *Theater der Jugend* featured 23 groups and 76 plays staged at six locations.

The second international festival of children's and youth theatre was a success, like last year's festival, in terms of quality as well as quantity.

High-grade theatre aimed mainly at younger audiences was presented, especially by companies from abroad, setting standards that were an advance in form and content on 1970s children's and youth theatre.

While in Germany the aesthetics of neo-realism have more or less marked time in recent years, Dutch and Swedish companies for instance have progressed from a similar development to a new theatrical quality in their emancipatory approach.

Länsiaternen - Västernsland from Västerns, Sweden, presented an impressive *Tale of a Tree*. Accomplished acting told a simple tale by means of a parable.

It was one of abuse of power by man, specifically two men who plot to fell an old mountain ash more because they suspect there might be treasure hidden beneath it.

The three actors show with great verve how nature is unrestrainedly exploited, but the message goes deeper; it is not just a superficial ecological criticism of human activity.

The subject matter is dealt with adequately, using subtle imagery and a sensitive approach.

The *Flying Cheetah*, based on a children's story by Siv Widerberg and performed by Kalmar municipal theatre, Sweden, tells a realistic tale without neglecting specific opportunities of theatrical expression.

Against an expressionist stage setting the audience are shown the diary of little Hasse, whose parents are constantly arguing and eventually leave their son, who ends up in a children's home.

There are dreams of being the fastest animal in the world, the flying cheetah. Hasse is portrayed by a wooden doll that is led round the stage by the other actors, while his parents have gigantic, swollen heads.

The plot is psychologically thought out and functionally performed. Shapes and colours are chosen with children in mind, making the play that much more exact.

The Wederjids company from Amsterdam were seen to be heading in much the same direction. Their *Meeting with the Bride* presents extremist imagery for an emotionally open-minded audience.

As for the didactic purpose, discussion of the symbolism is superfluous. Inferences can of course be drawn, but the scene in which six actors in underclothes and high-heeled shoes walk around with shopping bags over their heads seem to have been devised to defy decoding.

The overall structure alone testifies to a narrative pattern and to criticism of specific roles.

The tale is told by means of cubist costumes and figures such as Oskar Schlemmer designed in the early 1920s and which are here reanimated.

King-size picture frames indicate borrowings from the fine arts, but the Dutch company also seem to have

in view of the countless lives they cost. In epic breadth, subdivided into smaller units and directed with humour and an original approach, the tale is told from a wide variety of angles.

Many plays performed in Munich made perfect sense to young audiences even though they were in a foreign language, as was this experimental manner of new departure in children's theatre and was definitely a highlight of the Munich festival.

Ballet, with powerful imagery on stage prompting powerful responses from the audience, was in this experimental manner of new departure in children's theatre and was definitely a highlight of the Munich festival.

The audience learnt from choreographers Robert Wilson and Pius Bausch.

Ballet, with powerful imagery on stage prompting powerful responses from the audience, was in this experimental manner of new departure in children's theatre and was definitely a highlight of the Munich festival.

The sound effects are realistic but the images that tell the tale, fascinating by virtue of their use of light and an imaginative stage setting, are reminiscent of a folder of illustrations.

The man-eater is more a child-lover than an ogre. He has a powerful imagination and uses it to keep well clear of his hunters.

They in turn include Charles Perrault, the Brothers Grimm and could well include Clusters Bettelheim, all of whom arrived at definitions of the fairy tale that stood in the way of its further development.

In addition to these attempts to experiment with new ideas that combined both topicality and sensuality, the Munich festival featured a striking Portuguese attempt to interpret historical subject matter.

The Teatro O Bando from Lisbon presented *Afonso Henriques*, the tale of the first king of Portugal and founder of the Portuguese nation-state.

Otherwise German participants could only learn from the festival fare. Both *Tinum* from East Berlin and *Julie, was ist los?* from the GDR-Theater in West Berlin were still painfully educational in intent.

This was clear even in the importance attached to music, which served solely to underscore the educational message and failed to stand up in its own right.

But German children's and youth theatre seems to be taking new ideas seriously, especially the Munich host.

The *Theater der Jugend* presented a wide range of productions, extending from *Clinch*, a musical, via a tale without words but accompanied by a classical music quartet, *Die Geschichte vom Onkelchen*, to the play *Geheime Freunde*, a stage version of Meron Leyvo's book *The Yellow Bird*.

*Geheime Freunde* particularly made the point that children's and youth theatre

### Aim of school drama is to have fun

course to "play theatre". According to the curriculum, one "product" has to be completed per year, and this is generally a play.

At this rate is how Ulla Gilbert, drama teacher at the Essen theatre, sees the main aim of today's drama lessons at school.

Before this can actually happen, however, drama lessons and stage production must best in mind the interests of the pupils and not try to dampen their imagination and spontaneity via overambitious teaching goals.

For this reason the Children's and Youth Theatre in Essen offers its professional advice to schools.

The tale is told by means of cubist costumes and figures such as Oskar Schlemmer designed in the early 1920s and which are here reanimated.

King-size picture frames indicate borrowings from the fine arts, but the Dutch company also seem to have

Continued on page 11

tre does not need to rely mainly on action.

Tensio is maintained by the story itself, which is the tale of Naomi, a New York girl whose father was persecuted and murdered by the Nazis in France.

The boy next door, Alan, is supposed to look after her and help her to overcome the shock. They communicate via radio and a tender friendship develops.

The audience learns a great deal about the fragile psyche of Alan, who feels oppressed by his Jewish parents, and Naomi, who is weighed down by a past which she has yet to come to terms with.

So to say, director Hansjörg Beckhardt and dramatist Rudolf Hartung failed to concentrate on this essential part of the story.

They hired Swiss actor Ueli Jäggi to narrate the story as it went along, posing as a failed mercenary who winked to the audience as he explained what was happening.

Whilst the Munich company disregarded the Heidelberg children's youth theatre dealt with it inordinate length, at least in the second part, *Prinzessin Apfelblüten und Prinz Seehals*, based on a story from the Tale of the Sole in Milan.

It is a fairy tale with a king, a magic and a fairy godmother and takes a psychoanalytical view of problems of liberty, a view often so recondite that the expert can see what is meant.

Much of the audience saw the play just a furious spectacular, with scene and bamboo poles, humorously staged as a slight for sore eyes.

It was the last play directed by Christa Sorge, who died in a car crash and whom the festival was dedicated (although this point was barely mentioned in the otherwise most informative catalogue).

The Munich festival played to full houses for 10 days and presented both a variety of theatrical experience and opportunity for theatre people to cut past notes.

So it more than achieved its objective. German children's and youth theatre can now try out what it has learnt and foreign companies can take a critical look at their own styles and continue to develop them.

There no longer seems to be a demand for the festival to be geared to a specific theme. The aim appears to be to experiment with storytelling on stage. The Munich festival fully lived up to expectations.

Wolfgang Schneider (Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 May)

"Acting on stage provides an experience you don't get during everyday life at school," says Achim Wörn, who attends the literature course at the Münchener grammar school in Duisburg.

At the moment he's playing the lead in Dürrenmatt's *Der Besuch der alten Dame* (The Visit of the Old Dame).

His rather dopey style during rehearsals certainly won't do well with his classmate.

Whereas Achim is a real class joker, deliberately turns his character into a humours one, his fellow actors comment about the problem of unintentional comedy.

"For the others, we're always classmates, and if there's a tricky scene or someone really suffers everyone starts laughing," says Sandra Böfle, who plays the old lady Claire Zehnacker.

The hard-working students choose a variety of plays, ranging from Oskar

Beckett to their own productions.

Sometimes they update the language used, and in other cases they leave the language of a classic author more or less abridged to retain the beauty of the

Continued on page 11

## ■ OPERA

## Foreign singers preferred — is there a fault in the German training system?

Thousands of young Germans, as singers with private tutors or at schools and colleges of music.

At the Cologne College of Music alone 116 students are studying singing.

Yet German opera prefers foreign singers. Only about half the singers employed by the 54 West German opera companies come from Germany. Forty seven per cent of the solo singers are foreign.

A survey by the German Dramatics Society in the 1980/81 season found that 505 of the 1,069 solo singers were foreign.

Insiders think the ratio today is roughly the same.

Friedrich Pusch, the head of an employment agency for singers, has noticed a constant fluctuation but is still convinced that the proportion of foreign opera singers is "enormous".

This is reflected in the fact that of the 89 "beginners" chosen for theatre engagements in 1980 only 35 per cent had a German passport.

This is an alarmingly low figure.

Nevertheless, the standard of training at German colleges of music does stand up to the first test.

Those who take singing courses at college study between eight and ten semesters, i.e. four to five years, before taking their final examinations.

Admittedly, the colleges of music should train singers "in keeping with operatic requirements".

Seipt, however, does not feel that the current training system is fundamentally wrong.

Finally, Seipt points out that Germany is the country with the "greatest number of opera theatres in the world" (in terms of its population figure).

In view of this "considerable demand", says Seipt, German potential is not good enough.

Many of the trained German singers are employed in the "concert business", Seipt adds.

Professors and lecturers at the German colleges of music view the situation very critically.

Some of them cast an envious glance towards America, which would also appear to be a land of unlimited opportunities in the field of opera singer training.

Is the teaching staff there better?

Wolfrid Jöchims, singing tutor and deputy director of the Cologne College

of Music, explains that a member of staff is only then employed if he is reasonably well-known, has concert experience or recordings.

What is more, a public demonstration lesson and a colloquium help reduce any "risks".

Professor Jöchims warned against private tutors, who in some cases train their pupils inadequately and charge them too much for their services.

Jöchims feels that the real reason for the better quality of American singers is not the better qualification of teachers but must be sought elsewhere.

The singers who come from the United States have already finished their final examination and have often started studying something else.

Jöchims complains that German singing students "don't have the same initial opportunities".

During his many visits to the USA, Jöchims has noticed that the new generation of singers are trained much more intensively (two teaching lessons per week) and more practically oriented (a greater number of college performances).

In addition, the early application of the "Solfège technique" pays off more in the long run.

This technique combines three training objectives in one go: voice training, aural training and pronunciation training.

In Eastern European countries, especially in Hungary (Zoltan Kodaly), the Solfège technique is used for the musical education of children at an early age.

Wolfrid Jöchims would like to see a similar approach at most of the 700 schools of music in the Federal Republic.

Too little attention is paid to voice training at an early stage.

Jöchims regards the continued use of the unsuitable recorder as an instrument for early training in this respect as "satanic".

Jöchims can at least claim to have improved training conditions at the College of Music in Cologne.

Students wishing to become soloists (i.e. solo singers too) now receive one-and-a-half instead of one hour's teaching a week.

However, since the professors do not want to teach more than they have done so far this measure means the instrumental and singing lessons have to be thinned out.

Some of them cast an envious glance towards America, which would also appear to be a land of unlimited opportunities in the field of opera singer training.

This is a major step in the right direction.

Gero Schleske (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 29 May 1986)

Brecht's *Kleiderkofferhochzeit* (Petty Bourgeois Wedding).

But it's not just this completely different feeling of success which motivates the amateur actors shortly before their summer break.

The unusually personal contact between teacher and pupils is also a special experience.

"I've never got to know people better than during playacting," says Achim Wörn, who plays the old lady Claire Zehnacker.

"It is here that pupils show more of their personality, and very often friendships are established which last beyond school days," says Ronald Klerim, a teacher at the Schiller grammar school in Bochum.

And when school's finished, pupils will probably go to the theatre more often.

"What other opportunity do we have at school to see what we have achieved throughout the year and to show that we're still just bunches of lions, but able to work in a team?" asks Jochen Kluth, the "busboy" in the performance of

Myriam Zuber (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 31 May 1986)

## ■ NUCLEAR ENERGY

## Senior industrialist advises caution in going ahead with disputed plants

A senior industrialist has warned that a caution 'should' be observed in building and commissioning two of Germany's more controversial nuclear plants.

Rudolf von Bennigsen-Forster is the chief executive of Veba, a large conglomerate. He told journalists in Düsseldorf that care 'should' be exercised on both the Kalkar fast breeder reactor and the Wackersdorf nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

Wackersdorf, in Bavaria, has been the scene of some violent demonstrations and Kalkar, on the Rhine north of Düsseldorf, has taken 13 years to build - 13 years marked by constant public dispute over whether it made economic sense and how dangerous it might be.

Bennigsen-Forster is not known as a man with doubts about nuclear power. One of his companies is Preusselektrik in Hanover, the second-largest power producer in the country and itself a producer of nuclear power.

His attitude was in sharp contrast to the 'confidence' of Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk (RWE) in Essen, by far the largest power producer in the country.

It owns 68 per cent of the Kalkar reactor, project which is heavily subsidised by the taxpayer.

Behind the scenes RWE and the power station contractors KWW, a Siemens subsidiary, have been lobbying strongly for the reactor to be taken into service as soon as possible.

RWE leaked the information that the DM7bn project would not only cost a small fortune to demolish; it would also lead to damages claims.

They will mainly arise, according to *Handelsblatt*, the Düsseldorf financial daily, because Dutch and Belgian shareholders have invested over DM1bn in the project.

Yet it has already been agreed that the nuclear reactor monument on the Lower Rhine with its 300 megawatts of installed power will not be followed by another reactor along the same lines in this century.

It seems more than likely to remain the only reactor of its kind in Europe.

If German power utilities were, contrary to expectations, to embark on concerted action in the near future and agree to develop breeder technology, they would almost certainly aim at a European venture.

The project would be based not on Kalkar but on its distant relative Superphénix, which recently started to feed nuclear power into the French national grid.

Experts have long been agreed on the 'hell fire' of Kalkar, to quote Friedhelm Färthmann, SPD leader in the North Rhine-Westphalian state assembly and a former breeder fan.

The Kalkar fast breeder is not, they say, going to lay the golden eggs envisaged in the 1960s and 1970s.

Those were the days of energy euphoria when the breeder buffs said the new technique would solve all manner of energy problems.

Advanced breeder reactors would be noiseless, emit neither dust nor sulphur and generate energy at bargain basement prices.

Unlike high-temperature reactors breeders were originally planned to

generate both power and fuel of their own by converting non-fissile uranium 238 into fissile and, add to say, extremely dangerous and highly toxic plutonium 239.

By harnessing fast electrons the breeder would, it was said, produce surplus reactor fuel. So natural uranium could be put to better use.

The SNR 300, to give Kalkar its original code name, was to demonstrate on a large scale that the technique was feasible.

Even RWE no longer claims breeders will generate power at bargain basement prices, but last August the management said Kalkar still had to go ahead.

"Contrary to repeated claims the aim of the SNR 300 was never to generate inexpensive electric power," RWE said. "A prototype is not suited for this purpose."

The aim of developing fast breeders was and still is to ensure long-term energy supplies for the Federal Republic of Germany as an industrialised country and a major exporter, like France and Japan.

"It was to make the Federal Republic independent of imported primary energy, an objective comparable with bids to ensure the continued use of German coal."

So the RWE board still feel the reactor must be taken into service, which it now could be at any time, always assuming the official go-ahead is given.

They feel it must be commissioned to set up a qualified supply industry for components and fuel rods, to draw up binding and specific licensing criteria and to gain construction and operating experience of a full-scale reactor prototype.

Are German power utilities in the process of backing a technique that

stands no chance of further development in the Federal Republic in the foreseeable future?

In the medium term they certainly seem unlikely to derive any economic benefit from the commitment.

The interest shown by Siemens subsidiary Kraftwerk Union (KWW), now virtually the only German nuclear power station manufacturer, is more readily understandable.

KWW has not only been responsible for building Kalkar; it is also in charge of construction work in Wackersdorf.

Opponents of the breeder reactor concentrate on the risk. Kalkar represents and point out what could happen if a worst case accident happened.

A catastrophe of Chernobyl dimensions, which can never be entirely ruled out, would necessitate the evacuation of millions of people in the most densely populated industrial region in Europe.

Advanced reactor designs seem to be faring badly at present. It remains to be seen whether the high-temperature reactor, which is said to be particularly safe, will derive any benefit from the ill wind of Chernobyl.

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Siemens director Heinz Beckurts on 13 October 1985.

Herr Beckurts had sounded a worried note about the German economy in general and technological progress in particular. Herr Rau replied:

"We remain doubtful whether fast breeders are a suitable and responsible means of ensuring future energy supplies."

"As you know, uranium supplies should be no problem for the foreseeable future, making it doubtful whether breeder technology will make economic sense."

The SPD's Shadow Chancellor's doubts were heightened by hairline rifts in welding seams from which liquid sodium coolant might leak.

"I don't want to overstate the importance of this mishap in the non-nuclear part of the reactor but I am bound to point out that public confidence is hardly enhanced by such failures."

Yet the Land government's confidence in the high-temperature reactor recently taken into service in Schmelzhausen, near Hamm, is unbroken.

At Schmelzhausen the heat that generates turbine steam is produced by uranium- and thorium-filled graphite pebbles the size of tennis balls.

The reactor system used in Schmelzhausen was devised in the Federal Republic and is said to be particularly safe.

"The high-temperature reactor," writes the North Rhine-Westphalian government in its energy report, "can generate power with a high degree of efficiency."

"Surplus heat can be released into the atmosphere via a dry cooling tower without heating rivers and waterways and in an environmentally responsible manner."

"It can also supply industry with process heat or piped heating for domestic consumers."

"It is a potential supplier of heat at temperatures of up to 950°C for coal gasification or liquefaction."

Industry has yet to show keen interest in the pebble-bed reactor as a supplier of process heat, steam or electric power in Germany or Europe or in the United States.

It is too expensive in comparison with conventional techniques. Gas, oil and even coal are much better value.

Besides, petroleum prices are so low that coal gasification as a substitute for oil is no longer of immediate interest.

So the 300-megawatt reactor in Schmelzhausen, like its controversial counterpart in Kalkar, seems likely to remain the only one of its kind for the time being.

On the drawing board there are plans for a 500-megawatt pebble-bed reactor, but whether it will be built is as uncertain as the prospect of another fast breeder reactor in Germany.

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## Power station leak adds to controversy

There was a slight leak in a nuclear reactor in Hamm, in Westphalia, on 4 May, week after Chernobyl. The information did not become known until 1 June. Authorities say they were not informed. The company that runs the reactor did pass the information on.

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## ■ HEALTH

## Alcoholism and drug addiction at work and school are on the increase

Alcoholism and drug addiction at work are increasing. More and more workers have bottles of drink or a tube of uppers or downers in a desk drawer.

Police drug squad officers say there is probably cannabis resin on the premises of almost every firm in the country.

Reports from America suggest that many industrial deaths and large claims for damages arising from accidents are due at least in part to the influence of drugs.

Klaus Mellenthin, the head of Baden-Württemberg's narcotics department, warns: "Every drug wave in the United States reaches this country sooner or later."

The head of one pharmaceuticals delivery service long believed the stories of one driver who regularly reported dropping and breaking cartons of amphetamines.

It was only when the driver had a traffic accident while under the influence that it was realised he was an addict.

There are many similar stories in the records of the Baden-Württemberg CID in Stuttgart.

Herr Mellenthin says: "Drug-taking leads to accidents at work. Crime in connection with drug procurement is on the increase."

Both are extremely expensive for firms and the public. Drug dealing is flourishing.

A road haulier whose trucks went as far as Turkey was found to have hashish stashed at his depot. His drivers smuggled in the cannabis that police dogs nosed out.

"An economy so export-oriented as Germany's," Mellenthin says, "provides shady characters with a wealth of opportunities."

During demonstrations, police used both CS and CN gas from water cannon and helicopters.

Dauner said if the State wanted to use chemical weapons against people, it should at least set up treatment facilities. Forty two seriously ill people had been admitted to the clinic after the Wackersdorf demonstration.

The hearing was held by Social Democrat Members of Parliament in the Bavarian State assembly.

Only three of the 42 seriously ill patients admitted to the clinic after Wackersdorf, all young, said they had been really active demonstrators. The remainder said they were merely inquisitive or sympathised with the protest campaign and had been nowhere near where the water cannons sprayed or gas grenades were dropped.

He had diagnosed a lung oedema in its early stages in a 23-year-old man and acute bronchitis in a 42-year-old man and a 31-year-old woman.

They all had serious skin trouble on their arms and chests. Dr Grahn said he no longer believed constant assurances that these substances were harmless.

He had found not only unprotected parts of the body to have been damaged: the caustic toxin had also penetrated thin wet clothes and close-fitting jeans.

The effects lasted far longer than medical literature had so far indicated.

Dauner, the author of a standard toxicology manual, concludes: "If the state feels obliged to use chemical

agents against the civilian population then suitable treatment facilities ought at least to be laid on."

He was not, as a poison gas expert, prepared to rule out the possibility of skin cancer resulting years afterwards. It was, indeed, more likely than not to turn out to be a cause of cancer.

Dr Karl-Heinz Summer of the toxicological unit at the Federal Radiation and Environmental Research Establishment, Munich, said the long-term effects remained to be seen.

The chemical compounds used were certainly not harmless, he said. Dr Summer is a biochemist.

He had toxicological reservations about using nerve gas merely to break up a demonstration, as had been the case at Wackersdorf.

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Leonhard Spiehler  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 31 May 1986)

Gernot Helm  
(Mannheimer Morgen, 2 June 1986)

could prefer not to be caught red-handed swigging at a bottle of booze. Christa Merfert-Diete of the German Addiction Research Establishment sees a reason other than pressure of work why more and more people are using drugs.

"People no longer allow themselves the time to adjust from the pressure of work to the less strenuous demands of leisure," she says. "They take pills to speed the process."

Older people tend to do so unconsciously. Younger people know just what they are doing and are well aware what combination will have which effect.

## ■ CITIES

## Heidelberg's eternal romance lures writer and wayfarer

## DEUTSCHES ALLEMAGENSONNTAGSBLAATT

**D**uring a visit to Switzerland in 1797 Johann Wolfgang von Goethe described Heidelberg as follows:

"It is fine to say, that there is something ideal about the location and surroundings of this town, something which can only be clearly portrayed by those familiar with landscape painting."

The poet Johann Christian Friedrich Hölderlin depicted Heidelberg in a more intricate manner:

"Heidelberg, du der Vaterlandsstädtisch-ländlich-schön, soviel ich sah." (Heidelberg, the prettiest of towns in our fatherland that I ever did see)

The city on the River Neckar, where the river flows from the green Odenwald hills towards the Upper Rhine plain, has always fascinated poets, painters and musicians.

During the Age of Romanticism it was the centre for a whole generation of artists.

Heidelberg today is the most cultural centre of all German communities and is experiencing a never-ending stream of visitors.

There is likely to be a record number of tourists in 1986, since Heidelberg will be celebrating the 600th anniversary of its university (the oldest in Germany) by organising numerous events, festivals and conferences.

On 18 October, 1386, Pope Urban VI gave his approval for the foundation of the university, the Ruperto Carola.

The city of Heidelberg, which for many tourists is probably the most important sight worth seeing during their visit to Germany, radiates a charm it can call its own.

The harmony of the romantic atmosphere is a common feature of the old part of the city and its castle.

Nevertheless, there are contrasts:

Heidelberg, for example, is a city with 130,000 inhabitants, yet still retains its small-town character.

It is both old-fashioned and progressive.

Those who visit the university's venerable old assembly hall (Alte Aula), which is lined with wooden panels, or take a look at the detention cell where students who caused trouble were detained on bread and water may feel that time has stood still.

The fusty old student bars create a similar atmosphere of yesteryear.

In reality, however, quite the opposite is true.

Germany's oldest university is one of its most progressive.

30,000 students, 30,000 young people keep the city in full swing.

Despite the Blaue Mauer architecture, the Spitzweg in the old part of Heidelberg the third millennium has long since begun here for science and research.

The city will not only be celebrating the university's 600th anniversary. In a big way by organising exhibitions and fairs, but hopes to turn the whole thing into a more "permanent event".

A science forum will be set up in the old part of the city as a meeting-place for researchers from all over the world.

This forum is already booked up for the next few years.

The Land of Baden-Württemberg will be presenting the university with an underground stockroom for its library, able to stock 1.2 million volumes.

The third long-term facility will be an "intelligent computer network" to develop new forms of scientific collaboration.

Visitors to Heidelberg are guaranteed the best view of the city if they take the trouble to climb up to the Philosophenweg on the steep right-hand side of the river.

They can then look down on the maze of red tiled roofs in the old part of the city on the other side of the Neckar, across the arches of the famous Old Bridge with the impressive towers of the bridge's gateways, or the Heiliggeist Church and the royal stables.

The red sandstone Heidelberg castle, most of which has been a ruin since the end of the 17th century, towers above all of these buildings.

The castle epitomises the Romantic period.

William Turner was able to convey this atmosphere in one of his famous paintings.

In the city below the barges can be seen chugging along, the white fleet of pleasure boats leisurely winding their way.

In the evening, when the city's lights gleam and the castle is festively illuminated, the empty hollows of the castle ruins light up.

During the day visitors from all over the world flock to see the Royal Chamber and the Ottoneum building, the Big Barrel in the castle cellar, and the German Pharmacy Museum.

Some may take time to gaze down on the city's roofs and river from the castle's balcony. Later on in the evening

Continued on page 15



Menge didn't mind about with this Masch... Hanover's Masch lake

## Hanover celebrates its lake and the trick that built it

**T**he fact that Hanover, the capital of Lower Saxony, has the reputation of being a "Green City" has nothing to do with politics.

Hanover's friendly features have often remained unrecognised outside of Lower Saxony because the people from this area don't like making too much of a fuss about their own and their country's qualities.

Yet there are clearly three things of which Hanover and its surroundings can be proud: the Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen, the Eilenriede city forest, and Lake Masch.

Lake Masch covers 78 hectares and is located in the Leine lowland area south of the city centre.

Together with its two "rivals" Lake Masch is a leisure eldorado for the city's 550,000 inhabitants.

"On 21 May this 'man-made' lake celebrated its 50th 'birthday'.

Some may take time to gaze down on the city's roofs and river from the castle's balcony. Later on in the evening

over 1,500 unemployed people in the city. The work was poorly paid (pennies an hour) and the workers had to bring along their own pickets and spades for the heavy labour in the marshlands.

Non-Nazi Menge had to use a trick in the book to secure the needed to carry out this project.

The idea of creating a lake in the Maach meadowland "outside of the city" (at that time) was discussed long before 1936.

During the early years of the 20th century the ambitious up-and-coming bourgeoisie of the industrial city of Hanover, came up with the idea that the city needed something resembling Hamburg's Lake Alster.

This vision has its origins in the regularly flooded and frozen-over lake meadowland area during winter.

The city dwellers then came in thousands to skate on this artificial lake.

In its frozen state Lake Masch is hundred years old.

The discussions on whether to create an artificial lake all year round began throughout the decades.

During the 1920s the plan had dropped because of the Great Depression.

Today many people in Hanover

the existence of the lake for granted.

Lake Masch is two metres deep, its freshwater supply from the River Leine, and is "sealed up" under layers of clay and a bed of gravel.

Young people are often surprised how recently the lake was dyed.

The city of Hanover will be celebrating its lake in proper style later this summer.

For those interested in the historical facts and figures there is an exhibition (bibliothek) in the Historical Museum (24 August) as well as a book on the lake's history and one containing stories about the lake.

Between 4 July and 31 August there will be a whole series of festivals, parties, regattas and firework displays in honour of the lake.

The Lake Masch festival itself will take place between 15 and 24 August.

A British Week and a folklore fair are also planned.

It looks as if the people of Hanover will be making more of a fuss than ever this year.

Michael

(Die Welt, Bonn, 21 May)



Up-to-date city with yesteryear atmosphere... Heidelberg  
(Photo: Archives)

Isle Tubbings  
(Deutsche Allemagne Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 1 June 1986)

Michael

## ■ DYNASTIES

## The lonely final days of the last of the Krupp family

## RHEINISCHE POST

out that way. Even before he was born, he was causing consternation. It was early in 1938 and the Krupp organisation which had to discontinue its favourite occupation of making large guns during the Weimar Republic, felt the winds of resurgence in the Third Reich.

Alfred Krupp made an embarrassing mistake. He got Anneliese Lampert pregnant. The family didn't want any illegitimacy, so the pair were rushed to the altar. Ten weeks later, on 28 January, 1938, Arndt was born.

Alfred's mother sold Anneliese was not good enough for a Krupp and she pushed for a separation. Anneliese was given a payoff of a million Reichsmarks. Mother and child lived out the war on a farm in Westphalia.

In his last interview, last year, Arndt said: "We only came through those years because of love on both sides."

After the war, Alfred Krupp was tried at Nuremberg on charges of using slave labour, looting and appropriating property in occupied areas. He was relieved of his fortune and jailed for 12 years.

But in 1953, the judgement was amended. The Krupp empire was needed to help the recovery of German Industry — so Alfred came back to run the business again.

He sought salvation in the Far East, in Thailand and the Philippines, where he became involved in social work. He estimated he donated 600,000 marks a year to the blind and the leprosy in Asia.

But it was the 1980s and he was already ill. In 1982 he became a Catholic.

The ceremony was carried out by Cardinal Jaime Sin himself in the Philippines.

Doctors didn't give him much more time to live. But he remained optimistic, at least.

Last year, when the effects of his illness were already apparent, he asked in reply to a question: "Do I look like someone who's ready to die this year?"

Arndt remembered: "I was meant to become hard and insensitive. I went to a boarding school where my father had been imprisoned. The other children called me the war criminal's son."

He died on 18 May 1986.

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 18 May 1986)

He was taken from one boarding school to another. His father wanted him to study business management so he would be suited to head the fifth generation of the empire.

But Arndt wasn't up to it. On 1 April 1967, just a few months before his death, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach announced that a foundation would be formed through which Krupp would become a public company.

This had been made possible by Arndt giving up 2.5 billion-mark inheritance rights and the Krupp name. After 156 years, the empire was no longer in the hands of the family.

Arndt was given a net allowance of two million marks a year. And so, for this 29-year-old, began the life of the international jet setter, the doyen of the people. He had more than 70 members in his entourage to look after his every wish.

He commuted between villas and houses in Morocco, Palm Beach, California, Sylt, the Island in the North Sea; Munich; and New York.

One newspaper said it was a case of idle bibles for the "richest under-age pensioner" in Germany. He got married. He had met Henriette, born Princess von Auersperg, at Schloss Blüthbach, near Salzburg, 10 years before.

But as the years wore on, he came to see "envy and resentment everywhere" in Germany. Burglars wanted his "dazzling" diamonds and sapphires, worth a cool 3.5 million marks; his yacht had been burnt; and he had received threatening letters.

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(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 18 May 1986)



## The late Peter Siemens: firm before family

Peter von Siemens, who has died at 75, was responsible for a break with tradition; under his eye, the supervisory board came to be run for the first time by an outsider. Never before had the board been headed by anybody but a Siemens.

Von Siemens believed that the interests of the organisation were above those of the family. That was the policy during the 52 years that he was active with the firm which his great grandfather, Werner von Siemens (1816-92) founded together with J. G. Halske in 1847.

Peter von Siemens was born in Berlin in 1911 and, although there was never any doubt that one day he would play a leading role in the business, at no stage did he regard it as a right. It was more a task that he had to complete.

He studied business and social science and then went overseas. It was only in 1959 that he was called to the management board, in charge of the day-to-day running of the group.

Three years later he moved up to the supervisory board. In 1971, he became head of the letter board in succession to his uncle, Ernst von Siemens.

Ten years later, just a few days before his 70th birthday, he resigned to make way for the long-time head of the management board, Bernhard Plettner.

In the long history of the business, Plettner was the first non-family member to hold the job. It was not a decision that had been taken out of resignation. It was out of an understanding of the needs of the business.

Siemens today has a turnover of more than 54 billion marks a year. It employs more than 300,000 and has the same number of shareholders.

Under Peter's control, the group increased both its efficiency and its image. He had ideas that were only later to become vogue. For example he said, years ago: "Ecology must look along economic lines if it is to be possible. Business must establish itself along ecological grounds; if it is to avoid destroying itself."

Gerd Brügmann  
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 23 May 1986)

(Die Welt, Bonn, 24 May 1986)